

DO NOW: If you wanted to raise the alarm about a problem you saw in society, how would you do it? What would help you be successful in spreading the word? Would you encourage others to take action against the injustice you identified? How or why not?

U.S. History 8

May 8th, 2018

Take out your homework from last night and place it in your desk.

HOMEWORK: Complete note-taking packet

Do Now Review

- If you wanted to raise the alarm about a problem you saw in society, how would you do it?
- What would help you be successful in spreading the word?
- Would you encourage others to take action against the injustice you identified?
 - How or why not?



Reformers

Muckrakers

“The Man with the Muck-rake”



“ A man who could look no way but downward with the muck-rake in his hands; who would neither look up nor regard the crown he was offered ”

-Pilgrim's Progress

Image by Harold Copping.
The Man With the Muck-Rake

Muckrakers

- A group of writers, journalists, and critics who exposed corporate malfeasance and political corruption in the first decade of the 20th century. They aroused public opinion and helped spur Progressive-Era reforms.
- Theodore Roosevelt popularized the term in a 1906
 - compared them to the “Man with the Muck-rake” in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*
 - He argued they remained so focused on the evils in society they failed to reaffirm the vision of America's promise.
 - The usage stuck, and henceforth the term was applied to all those engaged in uncovering scandal and corruption.

Upton Sinclair

- American writer who wrote nearly 100 books and other works in several genres.
- His work was well-known and popular in the first half of the 20th century, and he won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1943
- Wrote a muckraking novel: *The Jungle*
- <https://www.dropbox.com/s/wcom1b2ypq4i1hf/Sinclair.mp4?dl=o>

The Jungle

- The book was designed to raise concerns about immigrant labor in the meatpacking industry in Chicago, Illinois.
- His book became an instant bestseller, but readers were more concerned about the food and less about the labor.
- Led to the passage of the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act.

Jacob Riis

- Published *How the Other Half Lives: Studies Among the Tenements of New York* in 1890
- Combined text with photos to produce disturbing picture of living conditions of poor in Lower East Side of Manhattan
- Led to tenements being torn down and improvements being made to the area
 - Sewers
 - Garbage collection
- <http://www.history.com/shows/america-the-story-of-us/videos/jacob-riis>

Ida Tarbell

- Published *The History of the Standard Oil Company* in 1904
- Had spent a number of years investigating the business practices of John D. Rockefeller and Standard Oil
- Her investigative reporting caused a furor that helped lead to the breakup of Standard Oil in 1911.

Lincoln Steffens

- Published *The Shame of the Cities* in 1904.
- This book sought to show the corruption in local governments throughout America.
- It led to numerous local government reforms.

Ray Stannard Baker

- Ray Stannard Baker wrote "The Right to Work" in 1903 for McClure's Magazine.
- This article detailed the plight of coal miners including scabs (non-striking workers) who were often untrained yet had to work in the dangerous conditions of the mines while fending off attacks from union workers.

John Spargo

- Wrote *The Bitter Cry of Children* in 1906.
- This book detailed the terrible conditions of child labor in America.
- While many were fighting against child labor in America, Spargo's book was the most widely read and most influential as it detailed the dangerous working condition of boys in coal mines.

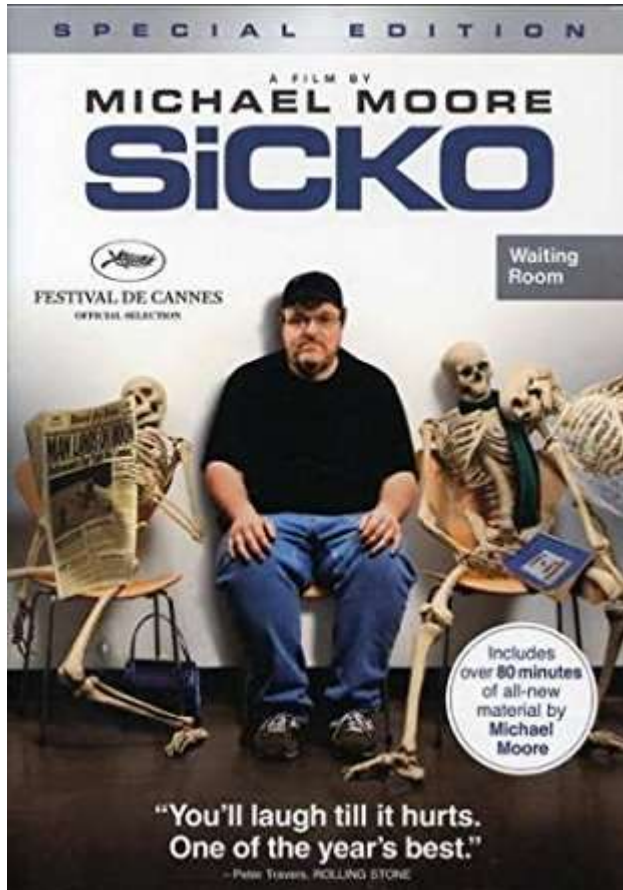
Nellie Bly

- She faked insanity to study a mental institution as an insider
- Published *Ten Days in a Mad House* in 1887
- Led to more thorough examinations of patient prospects and more funding
- Around the world in __?__ days

Lewis Hine

- American sociologist and photographer.
- Used his camera as a tool for social reform.
- Photographs were instrumental in changing child labor laws in the United States.

Modern Muckrakers



Industrialization vs. Urbanization

- Industrialization: Shifting from hand production/skilled labor to machine production
 - Higher Standard of Living
 - More jobs
 - More affordable products
 - Development of Cities
 - Child labor
 - “Wage slavery”
 - Terrible working conditions

Industrialization vs. Urbanization

- Urbanization: Growth of city populations/
process of people migrating from rural areas to
large cities
 - Public transportation
 - Department stores
 - More entertainment options
 - Allowed workers to live near factories
 - Building of skyscrapers
 - Slums
 - Overcrowding
 - Poor sanitation
 - Rapid spread of disease

Jane Addams

- Came from wealthy family
- Had sympathy for poor
- Opened Hull House (1889) – settlement house in slums of Chicago
 - Taught English to immigrants
 - Music and sports for youth
 - Childcare
- Pressed for outlawing of child labor

Mother Jones

- Irish-born teacher and dressmaker who became a prominent organized labor representative and community organizer.
- Worked for the Knights of Labor and United Mine Workers
- Helped coordinate major strikes and cofounded the Industrial Workers of the World
- Outspoken critic of child labor
 - Organized march from Philadelphia to New York home of Theodore Roosevelt (1903)

John Muir

- Born in Scotland
- Naturalist, writer and advocate of U.S. forest conservation
- Founded the Sierra Club
- Helped establish Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks
 - “Everybody needs beauty as well as bread, places to play in and pray in, where nature may heal and give strength to body and soul alike.”